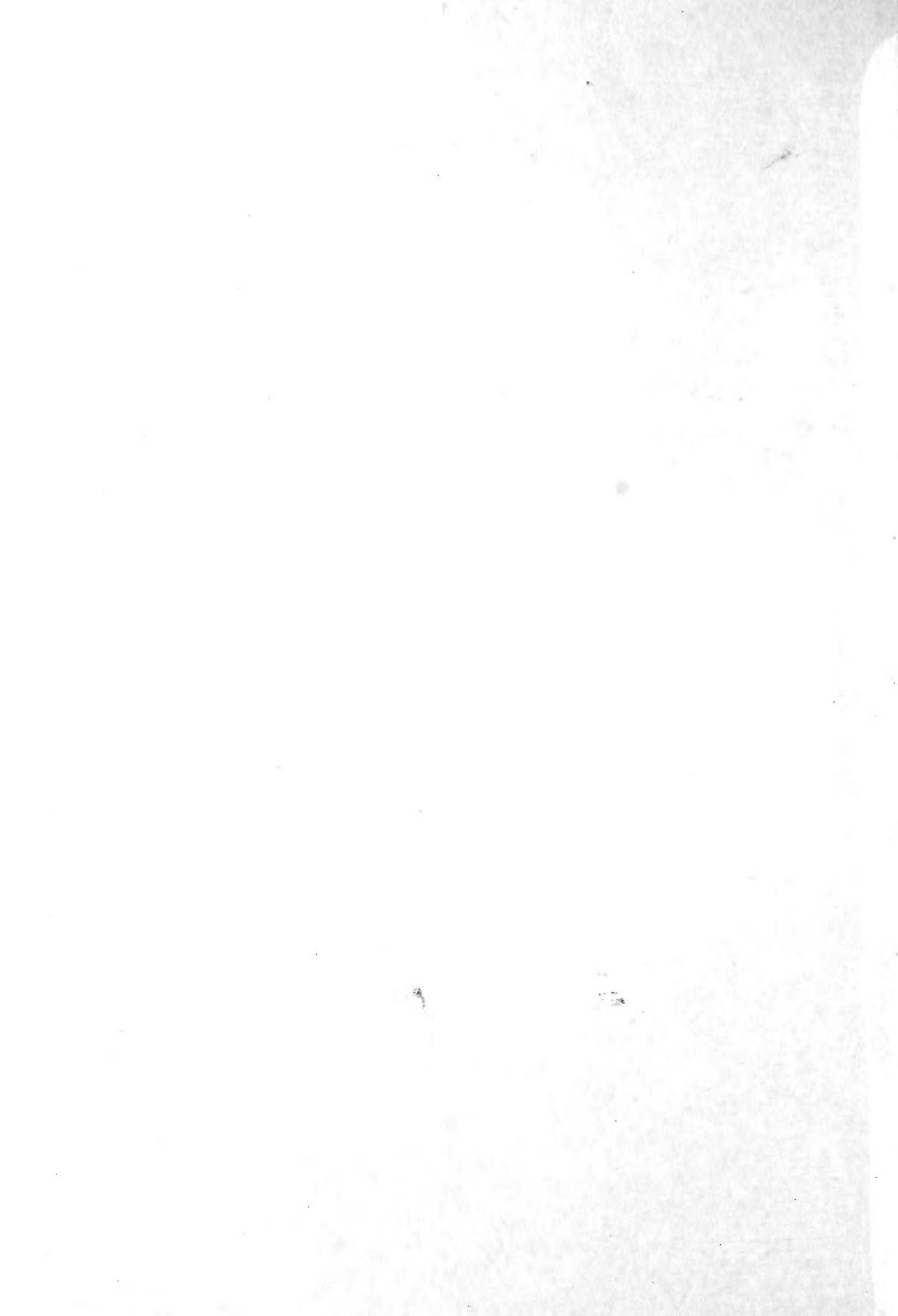


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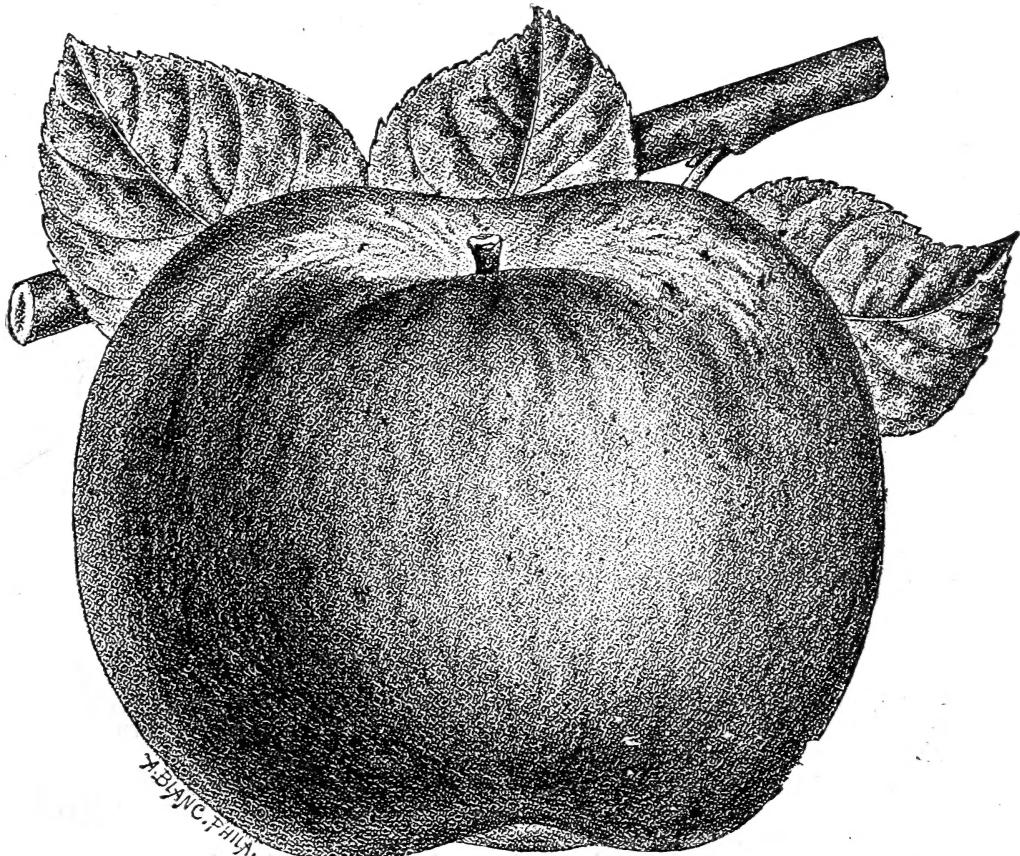
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HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL

Hardy Northern Fruits, EVERGREENS,

Shade Trees, Shrubs, Etc.



THE MILWAUKEE APPLE.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY —

J. V. Cotta,

NURSERY, CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In submitting this Catalogue it gives me great pleasure to return my thanks for the liberal patronage enjoyed in years past; and in soliciting your orders for the coming planting season, I beg to assure you that the stock offered herein is fully up to the high standard for which my products have always been noted, namely: The *very best*, the *very hardiest* and *most valuable* that can be produced in this climate.

Particular attention is invited to my fine stock of **top-grafted** (double worked) **Apple** and **Pear Trees**, all grafted standard-high (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground) on **perfectly hardy**, free-growing, congenial stock trees—a process that secures the **greatest possible hardiness** to every tree thus grown, and is the only reliable safe-guard against winter-killing in the severe climate of the North and West. The superior value of such trees has been demonstrated for over half a century. In every instance where reliable stocks were used, top-worked trees have not only been more productive than others, yielding larger, fairer fruit of better quality, but they have endured the severest northern winters with little, if any, injury; remaining healthy, vigorous and productive, when root-grafted, collar-grafted and budded trees—trees on piece-roots and trees on whole roots—perished. Old age appears to be the only agent that finally, after a long life of fruitfulness, can overcome well-grown and properly cared for top-grafted trees as I grow them. During the winters of 1882 to '83 and '84 to '85 millions of trees that had been propagated in the usual way were destroyed throughout the vast territory north of the 40th parallel, both in nurseries and orchards (I myself lost over 40,000 of such trees), while my top-worked trees of the same varieties came out of those terrible ordeals without a blemish on them; not a twig being hurt, not a bud injured. And as each succeeding season only confirms the experiences of the past, I am firmly convinced that successful apple as well as pear culture can, by means of this class of trees, be pushed 300 miles further north than would be possible with trees grown otherwise. I also grow root-grafted trees for those who want them or who will only buy "cheap" stock; of these I have as fine trees as can be found anywhere.

This nursery is located 120 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. **Lanark** and **Shannon** are my shipping stations.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Guarantee. I guarantee all stock sent out to be sound and in good condition on arrival at destination, and true to name. Should any prove otherwise, I will, upon proper proof, replace the same free of charge, or refund the money received therefor.

Selection of Varieties. Purchaser's selection always; but in case a certain variety called for cannot be supplied, I shall send some other sort of equal or greater value, unless forbidden to do so.

Claims for allowance must be made within ten days from receipt of goods.

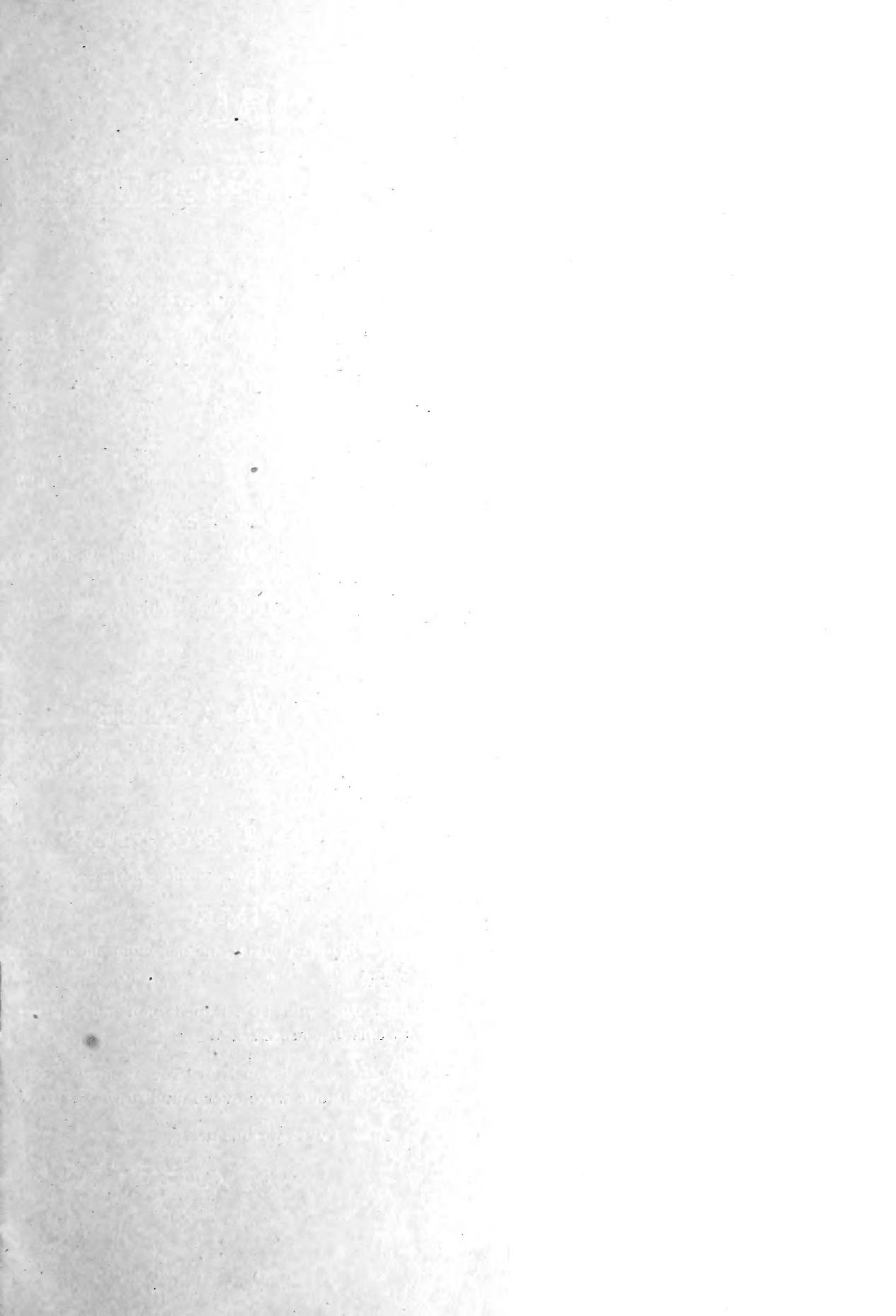
Packing is done with damp moss in the best possible manner. No charge for same.

Prices apply to quantities specified; but on orders of \$5.00 and over, 6 of any article separately listed will be furnished at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates and 500 at 1000 rates, except where prices for 6, 25, 50 or 500 are quoted.

Shipping Directions should be given with every order; in the absence of which I shall use my best judgment as to freight or express, without assuming any risk.

Terms, cash with order, unless specially agreed otherwise.

Remittances should be sent by Postal Money Order on LANARK, ILL.; by Express Money Order; by Bank Draft on CHICAGO or NEW YORK; or Currency in REGISTERED LETTER.



Special....Discounts

If your order amounts to—

\$	3.00 or over send us only \$.90 on the \$1.00
5.00	" " " " ".85 " " 1.00
10.00	" " " " ".80 " " 1.00
25.00	" " " " ".75 " " 1.00
50.00	" " " " ".70 " " 1.00
75.00	" " " " ".65 " " 1.00
100.00	" " " " ".60 " " 1.00

Order Early.

Three per cent. additional discount if order is received before April 1st.

Cash must accompany the order to secure any discount.

GET UP A CLUB

Among your neighbors and thereby secure 1000 rates wherever possible, and then send the money as per above table.

GET UP A BIG CLUB

So you can get your plants and trees

FREE.

Figure it over a little and see what there is in it for you.

Catalogues will be shipped you on request without this discount slip.

This nursery is entirely free from the San Jose Scale. None were ever found in this county.

Yours for business,

J. V. COTTA.

Advice and Suggestions.



Adaptation of trees and plants to the climatic conditions of the locality where planted is one of the prime factors of success. Any mistake made on this point can never be made good. Large quantities of nursery stock are annually shipped from the milder sections of our country to all parts of the North and West, and there distributed to planters, mainly through the interposition of the prevailing agency system. Most of this stock, not being adapted to the rigors of the northern winters, soon perishes, leaving the planter nothing to show for his money and labor. My friends, as long as you will patronize unreliable peddlers, so long will this state of affairs continue. Nurserymen in New Jersey and Alabama and their agents cannot and do not know the wants of Minnesota or Northern Illinois. Then buy your trees from reliable growers who have a reputation to sustain and whose climatic conditions are similar to yours.

Caution. By reason of the splendid success planters have achieved with my top-worked trees, numerous agents claim to sell my trees, without having authority, and then fill their orders with cheap cull stock thrown on the market by southern and eastern growers, and of no value to the northern planter, often charging extravagant prices for their worthless trash. They are frauds; beware of them.

My Authorized Agents will be pleased to show customers my *Certificate of Agency* of a recent date. Remember that I warrant my *top-grafted apple and pear trees*—under special contract—*against winter-killing as far north as latitude 45*. This will secure valuable orchards in any part of the country where trees procured from other sources have failed.

Write your name and address very plainly on your order, to avoid mistakes.

Are your trees on *whole roots*? is a question sometimes asked. In reply I have to say: No, they are not; neither are those produced by any other nursery. A first-class seedling root measures 12 to 15 inches in length, and as not more than 5 or 6 inches of root, with a scion of corresponding length, can be used in the grafting process, the lower end of the root is cut away. Hence the part used cannot truthfully be called the whole root. Again, in digging trees, no matter how carefully done, part of the roots are cut off. The fact is, there are no such things as whole root trees on the market, and persons claiming the contrary concerning the stock they offer for sale may be very properly suspected of using deception in other matters pertaining to the tree trade. This pretentious but false claim of furnishing "whole root" trees is being used by certain parties as a convenient "bait" to attract unto themselves the trade that would otherwise go to more worthy competitors, for more worthy stock. Simply an attempt to obtain trade under false pretense which has attracted sufficient public attention to impel the Mo. State Horticultural Society, at its last year's meeting, to pass a resolution warning against so-called "whole root" trees as being a "delusion and a snare."

Address all correspondence to

J. V. COTTA, Nursery, Ill.

Number of Trees and Plants on an Acre.

33 feet apart each way.....	40	10 feet apart each way.....	435
30 " " "	48	8 " " "	680
25 " " "	69	6 " " "	1210
20 " " "	108	4 " " "	2722
18 " " "	134	3 " " "	4840
15 " " "	195	2 " " "	10890
12 " " "	302	1 foot " " "	43560

Distances for Planting.

Standard apples, 30 feet apart each way, or rows 33 feet apart with trees 24 feet in the row.

Standard pears, cherries and plums, 16 to 20 feet apart each way.

Grapes, 8 feet in rows, with rows 8 to 10 feet apart.

Gooseberries and currants, 4 feet apart in rows, with rows 6 feet apart.

Raspberries and blackberries, 3 feet apart in rows, with rows 7 feet apart.

Strawberries, for field culture, 18 inches in rows, with rows 4 feet apart; for garden culture, 18 inches apart each way.

Care of Trees, Vines and Plants on Receipt.

On receipt of trees, vines, shrubs and plants from the nursery the bundles and packages should be examined at once. If the stock is found to be in good condition, and the ground mellow and friable, it should be planted without delay and with as little exposure as possible. If, however, the ground be unfit for planting, or you are not ready for the work, the stock should be "heeled in." This is accomplished by digging a trench into mellow ground, about 18 inches wide and nearly as deep, in which the trees are placed in an upright position, with plenty of fine soil shoveled among and above the roots, and the soil well firmed with the foot. If the ground should be somewhat dry, pour plenty of water over the roots after firming the ground, and when the water has soaked away throw some loose soil on top, to hold the moisture and prevent baking. Grape vines, shrubs and berry bushes are best "heeled in" in a slanting position. If strawberry and tip-root raspberry plants cannot be planted at once they should be "heeled in" with roots nicely straightened. Cut off all shriveled or blackened tips of their roots, and heel them in in a narrow trench without crowding; be careful to get them neither too deep nor too shallow; press mellow ground firmly against the roots and water them liberally. In a week or ten days they will have commenced making new roots and are then in the best possible condition for successful transplanting.

In case the bark and roots of some of the trees appear shriveled in the least, it is an indication that they are too dry for successful planting, and need first to be restored to a normal condition before planting is attempted; else they would perish, and no one to blame but the planter himself. To restore such to a condition for planting, cut roots back to sound tissue and puddle them in thin mud, made of surface soil and water, mixed to the consistency of paint—a hole being dug in the ground for the purpose. Now bury the trees, roots, tops and all, in mellow ground from three to ten days, till the bark has resumed its plump appearance, then take them up and plant. Thus treated, and the advice on "pruning" observed, you need not lose one tree in a hundred.

Pruning.

As a rule, planters set out trees just as they come from the nursery, with part of the roots cut off and the whole top left on. This is radically wrong; it is unreasonable, and has been the cause of killing more trees than all other causes of destruction combined. In digging a tree, no matter how carefully done, a greater or less proportion of its roots are cut off. The balance, therefore, existing in the structure of the tree has become deranged. The reduced root system is in no condition to furnish the whole top (if left on) with a full supply of needed moisture from the soil; the tree becomes stunted, it puts forth a few small, sickly leaves and soon stops growing altogether; and when the summer heat and drouth sets in in good earnest, the bark becomes dried and shriveled and blackened in patches and the tree gradually dies—starved to death. To prevent such a condition the tree needs to be reduced in the top by pruning away part of the branches, in order to restore the now deranged balance that existed in the structure of the tree before it was dug up. But in pruning we have an additional object in view, namely, the proper forming of a symmetrical framework of branches to fit the tree for carrying future crops of fruit without breaking down. Now, if properly done, one operation will secure both objects, and pruning should be done accordingly. In the first place, we want no forked branches on our trees, so we cut away every branch that starts out at an acute angle near the central stem or leader; then we select 3, 4 or 5 branches from $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground up, no closer than 4 or 5 inches apart, that stand well around the central stem; we cut them back so as to secure a round, symmetrical top, cut off the leader 3 or 4 inches above the tops of these branches and cut away everything else. In case a tree appears one sided before pruning and there are short spurs on the side that is deficient of branches, we save these spurs, as they will form good branches another season. A year or two later another story or whorl of 3, 4 or 5 branches may be formed higher up, about 18 inches above the top branch of the lower story, the branches of the upper to be opposite the spaces of the lower story of branches. Afterward the tree may be left to grow at pleasure, except an annual shortening in of long, straggling branches and the removal of forks. In the removing of branches all cuts should be made close to the little shoulder at their base. This will make the wounds as small as possible, and they will heal over very quickly. Large wounds must be avoided, and in case some rather large sized branches need to be removed at planting time, it is best to head them back to stubs of 4 inches in length, to be cut off smooth the next season. The tops of fall planted trees should not be pruned till the following spring. Do not forget to cut the ends of the roots to sound tissue *from the under side* before planting.

Planting.

When the ground is well prepared, dig holes for trees not less than 2 feet square and 20 inches deep; then throw some soil in the bottom of the hole in the shape of a little mound; upon this place the roots, with the heaviest part of the tree toward the southwest, lean the tree a little in the same direction, spread out the roots in their natural position and fill in with finest surface soil, working it nicely among the roots. When the roots are well covered, pack the ground firmly with the foot and pour a bucket of water in the hole upon the roots. When the water has all soaked away finish up by filling the hole a little above level full and firm it around the stem, throwing some loose ground on top.

Grape vines require the same sized holes and general treatment in planting, but need to be placed slanting in the hole, with the vine resting against the side of the hole in line with the row. Trim the vine back to two strong, sound buds, allowing but one bud to grow the first season. Drive a stake to each vine, about 4 feet long to support the young cane, which should be tied in an upright position.

In planting raspberries and blackberries be careful not to plant the young shoots too deep; the sooner the young buds reach the air the stronger will be their growth. If buried too deep they will not reach daylight. Tip root raspberries especially require care in this respect, and must be handled carefully so the succulent young shoots are not broken off.

Strawberries must be planted just deep enough so the young crowns are just above the surface, no deeper. The ground needs to be packed firmly against and upon the roots, and the plants watered thoroughly if the ground be somewhat dry. As soon as the

ground after watering has become sufficiently friable to work well, the ground around the plants must be raked up shallow to prevent evaporation.

Cultivation.

Never sow small grain among your fruit trees, nor let any of the grasses take possession of the ground. Cultivate often, but shallow. Grow corn, potatoes or some other hoed crop among your trees for 5 or 6 years, then change about with clover, buckwheat and cow peas. When your orchard comes to bearing age the ground will need a liberal top dressing of stable manure and wood ashes. Keep up fertility in your small fruit plantation by an annual fall mulching with well rotted manure. Don't give the weeds a chance, but keep the cultivator at work often, but shallow.

Money in Fruit Growing.

During the past few years, with such low prices for oats and corn, farmers have been casting about to find some other means of securing profit from their broad, fertile acres. It has become a well established fact that there is more corn and oats grown than is necessary, and they see no indication of large and substantial advances of the prices during present conditions. In November, 1897, while farmers were receiving from 20 to 25 cents per bushel for corn, and from 15 to 20 cents for oats, they were selling their apple crop at from 75 cents to \$1.50 per bushel. Many farmers in some sections of this State, having large orchards, paid off the mortgages on their farms from the profits of this year's apple crop. Old varieties and old methods are being superseded by better varieties and better methods adapted to the soil and climate of the Northwest. Most of the best varieties of winter apples that we have at the present time originated west of Chicago.

If you want to grow a profitable orchard of apples, cherries or plums, whether on a large or small scale, as a business investment or to supply your family table with the best of fruits, you should go about it in a business like manner—select the best soil you have on the farm for that purpose, and be sure you have it in shape that you can readily cultivate the orchard, then select varieties that will produce the kind of fruit you want and are at the same time hardy and productive. Any information you may want on the line of fruit growing I will gladly furnish on request.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

 Plant standard apples 30 feet apart each way—48 trees to the acre; or better still, rows 33 feet (2 rods) apart, with trees 24 feet in the row—55 trees to the acre. This plan is preferable, as it leaves broader strips for plowing and cultivating; admitting 8 rows for corn, potatoes, etc., between rows of trees. Running rows north and south secures shading of the stems from the direct rays of the sun during winter—a good protection against sunscald.

 Varieties marked (R) can be furnished root-grafted only; those marked (T) top-grafted only; those marked (R & T) both root- and top-grafted.

SUMMER APPLES.

 **Coquillette (T).**—A seedling apple from La Harpe, Ill. The original tree is 58 years old, has been an early regular and abundant bearer and is still perfectly sound. Fruit about like Jonathan in size and of same bright color, but somewhat flattened in shape. Flavor pleasant sub-acid and of excellent quality. Season early August. A real acquisition to our list of early apples.

 **Duchess of Oldenburg (R).**—Medium to large; greenish yellow, beautifully striped and splashed with light and dark carmine; pleasant acid; exceedingly productive. August, September. The most popular of summer apples. One of the most hardy trees in existence.

Iowa Beauty (R & T).—An extra hardy, vigorous, upright tree and a good, early bearer of large sized, showy fruit of fine quality. Mild sub-acid. August, September.

Melon (R).—Medium to large, pale waxen yellow, with bright carmine stripes and splashes, a beautiful apple; fine grained, juicy, melting; very mild sub-acid, almost sweet; aromatic, rich. A most excellent table fruit. August, September.

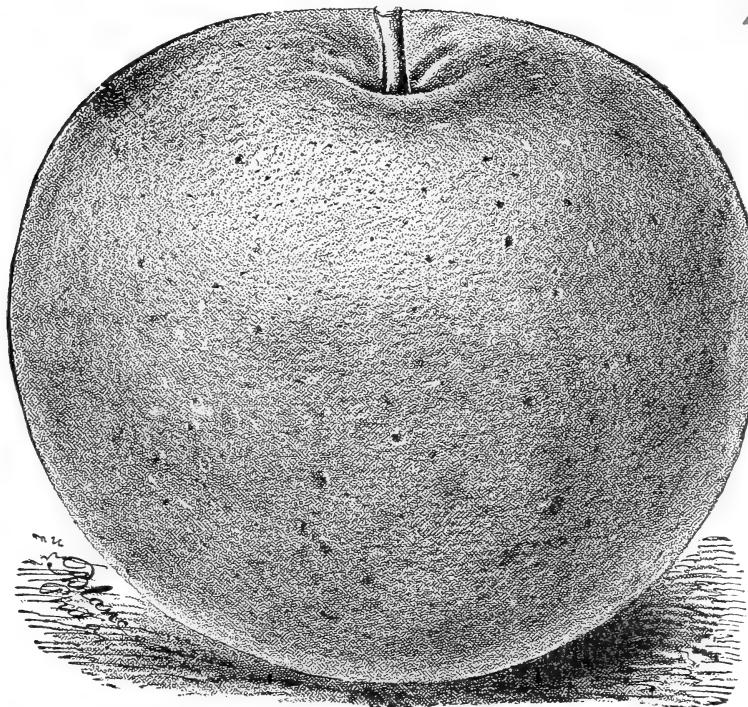
Perfection (T).—A Wisconsin seedling of Tetofsky. A vigorous, symmetrical, hardy tree and an early, reliable bearer. Fruit handsomely striped and splashed crimson on pale yellow; sprightly, sub-acid, good. Larger and better than its parent every way. August, September.

Yellow Transparent (R).—Full medium; pale lemon yellow, with a smooth, waxen surface; flavor pleasant, sprightly sub-acid. A fine dessert apple. Tree hardy and a very early bearer, often producing fruit in nursery row. A profitable market variety, ripening at a time when apples are scarce. July, August.

FALL APPLES.

Bailey Sweet (T).—A large, oblong, beautiful, bright red apple, with a rich, pure sweet flavor of best quality. September, October. One of the best sweet apples.

French Rambo (T).—A fine, large apple of best quality. Pale yellow, with crimson stripes and splashes. Fruit ripens successively from four to six weeks, which peculiarity makes it one of the most valuable apples for family use. August to October.



HAMILTON.

Longfield (R).—This is one of the greatest bearers in existence. Will bear more fruit in less time than any other variety. A medium sized apple of good quality and attractive appearance, having a bright carmine cheek, shading off to a beautiful peach blush, thence to pale waxen yellow. An excellent fruit for family use and near market, but owing to softness in texture it is unsuitable for shipping to distant markets. September to November.

Maiden's Blush (T).—Medium to large, oblate; pale yellow, with a bright carmine blush, very handsome; flavor sub-acid, aromatic, fine for cooking. September to November. Should be top-worked north.

Hamilton (R).—A Duchess seedling from Wisconsin. A fine, round headed, symmetrical tree, with large, thick bluish-green foliage; entirely hardy, an early bearer and very productive. Fruit full medium, round, bronze yellow, sometimes faintly blushed. Flavor pleasant sub-acid and of good quality. A valuable kitchen and table fruit that the northern planter can depend on. October, December.

Isham Sweet (R & T).—A Wisconsin seedling of Bailey Sweet; large, dark red, handsome; of good quality; productive. September, October.

McIntosh Red (T).—Above medium to large; greenish yellow, covered with dark red and crimson stripes and splashes. Flesh fine grained, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. October to December. A very popular apple in New England, always selling at fancy prices.

McMahon (R).—Very large and smooth; pale yellow, almost white, sometimes with a pale blush on sunny side; rather coarse grained; acid; a good cooking fruit; very popular in Wisconsin on account of its hardiness and productiveness. September to November.

Patten's Greening (R & T).—A Duchess seedling from northern Iowa. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit large and smooth; olive green, occasionally faintly blushed with dull red. Flavor pleasant, sprightly sub-acid. A superior cooking fruit. Tree an early bearer.

Perry Russet (R).—Medium to large; bronze yellow, covered with thin russet; rich sub-acid, aromatic; very good to best. October to December.

Snow [Famense] (T).—Medium, round, regular, pale yellow, almost wholly covered with deep red. Flesh snowy white, fine grained, juicy, delicately perfumed; very good quality. A favorite dessert fruit. October to January. The tree is a crooked and unsightly grower in the nursery and should be top-worked on straight growing stems. It is hardy and productive, and makes a large, spreading tree in the orchard.

Sweet Russet (R & T).—Large, oblong-conical; dull yellow, covered with thin russet. Flavor rich, aromatic, sweet, best quality. October to January. Hardy and productive.

Twenty Ounce [Cayuga Redstreak] (T).—Large, smooth, globular; greenish yellow, striped and splashed dull red. Flavor pleasant sub-acid, of good quality. October to January. A spreading, productive tree that needs to be top-worked north.

Wealthy (R).—From Minnesota. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age; quite hardy and an early and prolific bearer. Fruit above medium to large, round, beautifully striped, splashed and mottled with rich crimson; one of the handsomest apples in America. Flavor mild sub-acid and of real good quality. September, October. This fine apple should be in every orchard.

Wolf River (R & T).—Originated in Wisconsin. Very large, flat; covered with stripes and splashes of various shades of red and crimson; pleasant sub-acid. An apple of great beauty and good quality. September to November. Received the sweepstakes premium at the New Orleans Exposition in competition with over 30,000 plates. Tree fairly hardy and moderately productive. Essentially a show apple.

WINTER APPLES.

Aikin (T).—A fine, large, new apple from eastern Illinois, of a brilliant red color like Jonathan; flavor sub-acid, aromatic; quality good to best. January to May. Tree a vigorous grower and very prolific. Valuable north when top-worked.

Arkansas Beauty (T).—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive north when top-worked. Fruit large, globular, dead red, very handsome and of good quality. January to May.

Babbitt [Western Baldwin] (T).—Tree a very strong, robust grower and appears entirely hardy north when top-worked. Fruit large, globular, bright red; fine grained, juicy, crisp, rich, fine acid. January to April.

Ben Davis [New York Pippin] (R & T).—Full medium to large, roundish-conical; beautifully striped, splashed and mottled crimson on pale yellow; sub-acid, not rich, and only second rate in quality; but the most popular market apple on account of its fine appearance and keeping qualities. Needs to be top-worked north. January to June.

Black Annette (R & T).—Medium; very dark red; mild sub-acid, spicy, good. This has proved to be the hardiest and best late winter apple in Cedar county, Iowa. February to June.

Eicke (R & T).—A most valuable new winter apple that originated near Omaha, Neb., from seed planted 19 years ago. The tree commenced bearing fruit when 8 years old and has been a regular and abundant bearer every year since; but as it was "only a seedling" no special account of its actual yield was kept until 1890, when it produced 17½ bushels of apples. Its subsequent yields were as follows: 22½ bushels in 1891, 10 bushels in '92, 20 bushels in '93, 5 bushels in '94, and in '95 it bore the enormous crop of over 40 bushels, making a total yield 115 bushels in six years. It stands, therefore, at the head of the list for productiveness, well worthy of extensive dissemination. The fruit is of

full medium size, slightly oblique and almost overspread with a rich crimson, with stripes and splashes of a darker shade. Flesh fine grained, juicy, firm. Flavor mild, pleasant sub-acid, of good quality. A splendid table, pie and sauce apple throughout the winter and spring months, having been kept in a common cellar with ordinary care in good condition till the new crop of Duchess apples ripened. This is one of five varieties for which the Illinois State Horticultural Society at its meeting at Dixon, December, 1894, awarded the First Prize for Best Collection of New Apples.

Greenville [Winter Maiden's Blush] (T).—A seedling of the good old Maiden's Blush, with its valuable characteristics of beauty, fine flavor and productiveness well transmitted, and excellent keeping qualities added. December to April. Should be top-worked north.

Grimes' Golden (T).—Full medium; cylindrical; golden yellow, somewhat bronzed; mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich; very best for table use. Should be top-worked north. December to March.

Isherwood (T).—A fine, large, greenish yellow apple, with a pale crimson blush. Flavor a pleasant, mild sub-acid of good quality. December to April. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. A valuable new variety for market and family use.

Jonathan (T).—Medium; oblong-conic; almost entirely covered with a brilliant dark red, very beautiful; fine grained, juicy, sprightly acid, aromatic; very best quality; a superior table fruit. Should be top-worked north. December to March.

Mann (T).—A large, oblate, green apple of first-class quality, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Tree an upright grower, spreading with age; productive. One of the best late-keepers. January to May and June. Must be top-worked for planting north.

Malinda (R & T).—Medium size, oblong; lemon-yellow with a carmine blush; with a mild, sweet flavor of fair quality. The best keeper among the sweet apples. February to May. A great favorite in Minnesota. Tree a moderate, rather slender grower; quite productive when attaining some age.

Milwaukee (R & T).—This fine winter apple, a seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg, originated with Mr. Geo. Jeffery, at Milwaukee, Wis. Fruit above medium to large, often measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter; oblate in form, smooth and regular in shape. Its color is a bright crimson, with darker stripes and splashes, all shading off to a pale yellow on the under side; prominent grayish dots are scattered over its surface, which is covered with bluish bloom, a very handsome fruit, which clearly indicates its Duchess origin. Its flavor is a pleasant, sprightly sub-acid, with decidedly spicy aroma, that gives it a high character, both as a cooking and table fruit. It is a good keeper, being at its best from December to March. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, making a large, spreading head, and is entirely hardy; an early, regular and abundant bearer, and free from mildew and blight. By reason of its many good points it is destined to become a leading variety for market and family use, and should be planted in every northern orchard.

A few three-year head top-worked Milwaukee trees standing in a nursery row were the only trees on my place that produced perfect fruit during the leaf blight season of 1892. In the spring of '93 they were transplanted into the orchard, and in '94 they bore from three to nine fine large apples each. Specimens of these, exhibited at the meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society at Dixon, in December, '94, were awarded the First Premium for Best New Apple. This variety was also awarded First Premium for Best New Apple at the Illinois State Fair in 1896.

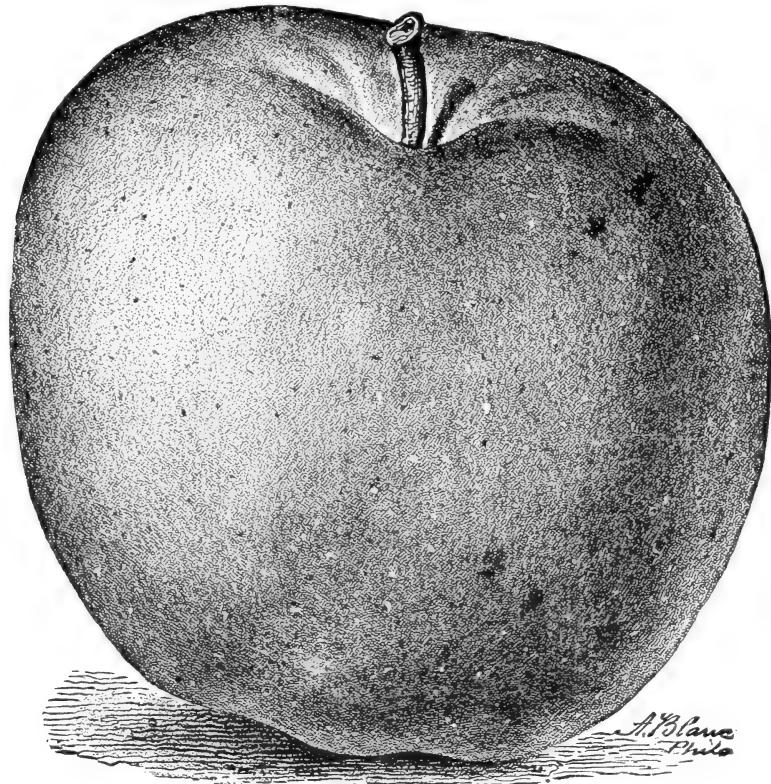
Price of trees, top-grafted, bearing size, \$1.00 each; \$5.00 per 6; \$9.00 per dozen; 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; \$3.50 for 6; \$6.00 per dozen. Root-grafted, 7 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$2.75 for 6; \$5.00 per dozen. (See cut on title page).

Minkler (T).—Full medium to large, round; bright red; pleasant sub-tart, good. One of the best late keeping market apples that should be largely planted. Tree very spreading and a crooked grower in the nursery when root-grafted, but in every way satisfactory when top-worked. February to June.

Newell [Orange Winter] (T).—A new Wisconsin apple of large size, slightly ribbed; bronze yellow with some russet. Flavor rich sub-acid, very good. Tree a moderate dense grower, very hardy and an early and regular bearer. A great favorite in Wisconsin where its merits are known. Early winter.

Northwestern Greening (R & T).—This fine variety, from Waupaca county, Wisconsin, we consider the most valuable extra late keeper. The tree is a straight, vig-

orous, healthy grower; one of the hardiest of winter apples and an early, regular and abundant bearer. The fruit is large, oblong, smooth, yellowish green, of attractive appearance, and of a mild, pleasant, slightly aromatic, sub-acid flavor; very good for a late keeper. We kept them in good condition in an ordinary cellar last season till July. Notwithstanding its late keeping qualities it is in good condition for eating in November, and only a few varieties are superior to it in flavor at any time. We consider this the most profitable winter variety to grow in Northern Illinois for market purposes, and few investments would be more profitable than an orchard of 20 or 40 acres of Northwestern Greening properly cared for. A. D. Barnes, of Wisconsin, writes that he sold his crop of several hundred bushels of Northwestern Greening right from the orchard at \$1.00 per bushel. Charles Hirschinger, of Baraboo, Wis., writes: "The Northwestern Greening is promising well, so far as I can find out, in all parts of our state." A. J. Philips, Sec. Wis. State Horticultural Society, says: "The Northwestern Greening is good and is gaining friends every day." He is planting largely of it.



NORTHWESTERN GREENING.

Paradise Winter Sweet (T).—This is a fine, full medium sized fruit of extra fine quality; yellow, with pale red blush, bronzed. Tree hardy, upright grower, productive. One of the best.

Paragon [Mammoth Black Twig] (T).—A seedling of Winesap, and a great improvement over its parent sort. Tree more vigorous and productive, but should be top-worked north for best results. Fruit of large size, very deep red; fine grained, spicy sub-acid, very good. February to June.

Pewaukee (R & T).—A seedling of the Duchess, crossed with Northern Spy; medium to large; oblong; greenish yellow, almost entirely covered with dark red stripes and splashes; pleasant sub-tart; rather coarse grained but of good quality. December to March.

Salome (R & T).—Originated near Ottawa, Ill. A good, productive tree; should be top-worked north of latitude 42. Fruit medium, pale red, rich aromatic sub-acid; very good. January to May.

Scott's Winter (R & T).—From Vermont. Tree a moderate, spreading grower and very hardy; productive after attaining some age. Fruit medium size, roundish-oblate, dull red. Flavor sprightly acid, a good cooking fruit. December to March.

Sweet Winter Rambo (T).—Medium, globular; yellow, striped with bright red; fine grained, crisp, with an agreeably sweet flavor. Should be top-worked north. January to April.

Talman Sweet (R & T).—Medium to large; roundish oblate; yellow, usually with a russet line on one side from stem to eye; flesh yellow, breaking, firm; very sweet; rich; quality good. A fine baking apple. December to February.

Triumph (R & T).—From Champaign county, Illinois. An apple of full medium size; yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flavor sprightly sub-acid, aromatic, rich; tree hardy and productive. Early winter.

Westfield [Seek no Further] (T).—Medium; roundish-conic, smooth; dull red, mixed and striped on yellow, russet about the apex; flesh yellowish white, fine grained; tender, breaking; sprightly sub-acid, aromatic; quality good to best, a first-class fruit. December to March.

White Pippin (R & T).—Large, roundish-oblong; pale yellowish-green, sometimes faintly blushed; sprightly sub-acid, very good. January to April.

Willow Twig (R & T).—From Virginia. Medium to large, roundish-oblong; dull greenish-yellow, marbled and striped with dull red; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, firm; sub-acid; quality only good, but valuable as a late market fruit. January to May.

Winter Fameuse (T).—Originated near Forrester, Ill., from seed of the Fameuse or Snow apple. Tree vigorous, spreading, hardy and a very prolific bearer. Fruit medium, oblate, deep red and in quality of the same pleasant, juicy, mild sub-acid flavor that characterizes the Snow apple. Season January to April.

Wythe (T).—Medium to large; bronze yellow, with dull red blush, stripes and splashes; mild sub-acid, spicy, good. A seedling of Rawles Janet, but much larger and every way more valuable. February to June.

Prices of apple trees (except "Milwaukee")—5 to 7 feet, nicely branched, root-grafted (R), 35 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen; \$6.25 per 25; \$20.00 per 100. Top-grafted (T), 50 cents each; \$5.40 per dozen; \$10.00 per 25; \$35.00 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.

These succeed equally well in all sections of our country, and are especially valuable for preserves, jellies, marmalades, sauces, canning, etc.

Beecher's Red.—Nearly as large as Whitney, of oblate shape and a bright scarlet color; fine grained, juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor of high quality, no trace of tannic acid or "pucker" being perceptible. Season from latter half of September to November. The tree is vigorous, densely branched, of symmetrical habit, and an early, regular and profuse bearer.

Brier's Sweet.—Large; pale yellow, with a carmine blush; pure sweet, rich flavor; very fine. September, October.

Hyslop.—Large; very dark red, with a heavy blue bloom; an old and very popular variety. October, November.

Orion.—Large; bright red; a fine variety of recent introduction and of excellent quality. September, October.

Whitney.—Largest of the crabs; striped and splashed crimson on pale yellow; a fine dessert fruit. August, September.

Price of trees, 5 to 7 feet, nicely branched, 35 cents each; \$1.00 for 3; \$3.60 per doz.

PEARS.

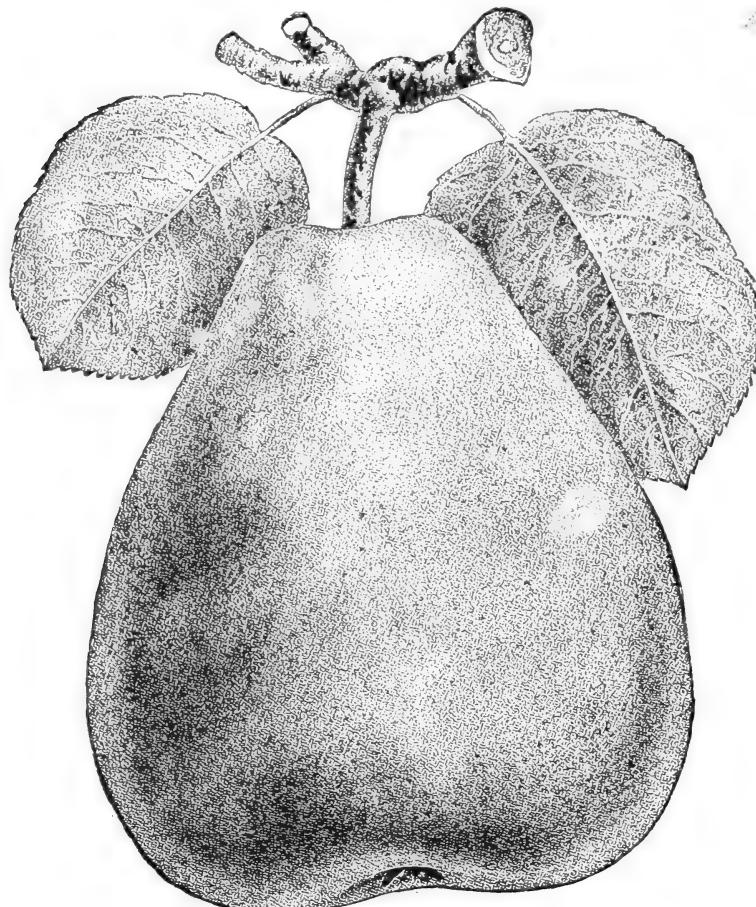
The successful cultivation of this noble fruit throughout the greater part of the Northwest has passed the experimental stage and is now a fixed fact. Do not plant on deep, rich, mucky, black soils which are inclined to be wet. On such soils the trees do not

mature their growth well and are liable to be destroyed by blight. Select a high, well drained situation with clay soil, and plant varieties adapted to our northern climate, such as we are growing; take reasonable care of your trees—protect them against rabbits, mice and other vermin and success will be certain. Remember that I warrant my top-grafted (double-worked) trees against winter-killing. Varieties grown top-grafted are marked (T).

SUMMER PEARS.

Angel (T).—The largest and most beautiful of all early pears and the earliest large pear. Lemon-yellow, with brilliant crimson blush; flavor sprightly vinous sweet, aromatic, rich; fine quality. A decided acquisition to our summer pears. Tree an early and abundant bearer. July and August. \$1.00 each; \$5.00 for six; \$9.00 per dozen.

Anna Ogereau (T).—Medium size, bronze-yellow with brownish cheek. A fine, French pear of great promise. Early bearer; hardy tree; fine quality fruit. August.



BEST'S FAVORITE.

matic, of high quality. Its combination of earliness, freedom from blight, productiveness, good size, handsome appearance and hardiness makes it one of the best early market sorts. July.

Leipsic (T).—From Germany. A very hardy, free growing, spreading, productive tree, with tough, leathery, grayish-green foliage. Fruit below medium size; greenish-yellow, with some russet; with a sugary, aromatic flavor of best quality. Has proved entirely hardy at Milwaukee and Omaha, where American sorts have failed. August.

Wilder Early (T).—Small to medium, bell-shaped; yellow, shaded carmine; fine

Best's Favorite.

—Full medium size; bronze-yellow; buttery, melting, very juicy, with a pure, sweet flavor. Tree a strong grower, with numerous drooping branches; very hardy; an early, regular and abundant bearer. August. From Winnebago Co., Illinois. New. I am now offering this splendid variety with the fullest confidence of its giving the utmost satisfaction.

Trees 5 to 6 feet, nicely branched, \$1.00 each.

Clapp's Favorite.

—Very large and fine; pale lemon-yellow, with a dull red cheek; speckled with russet, flesh melting, buttery, very juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. August.

Koonce (T).

—A new early Illinois pear, remarkable for hardness, vigor and productiveness. Fruit of medium size; yellow, with carmine cheek; flavor sprightly aromatic, of high quality. Its combination of earliness, freedom from blight, productiveness, good size, handsome appearance and hardiness makes it one of the best early market sorts. July.

grained, tender, sub-acid. An early and abundant bearer, and an excellent early market fruit. Early August. The trees should be top-worked in the Northwest for best results.

AUTUMN PEARS.

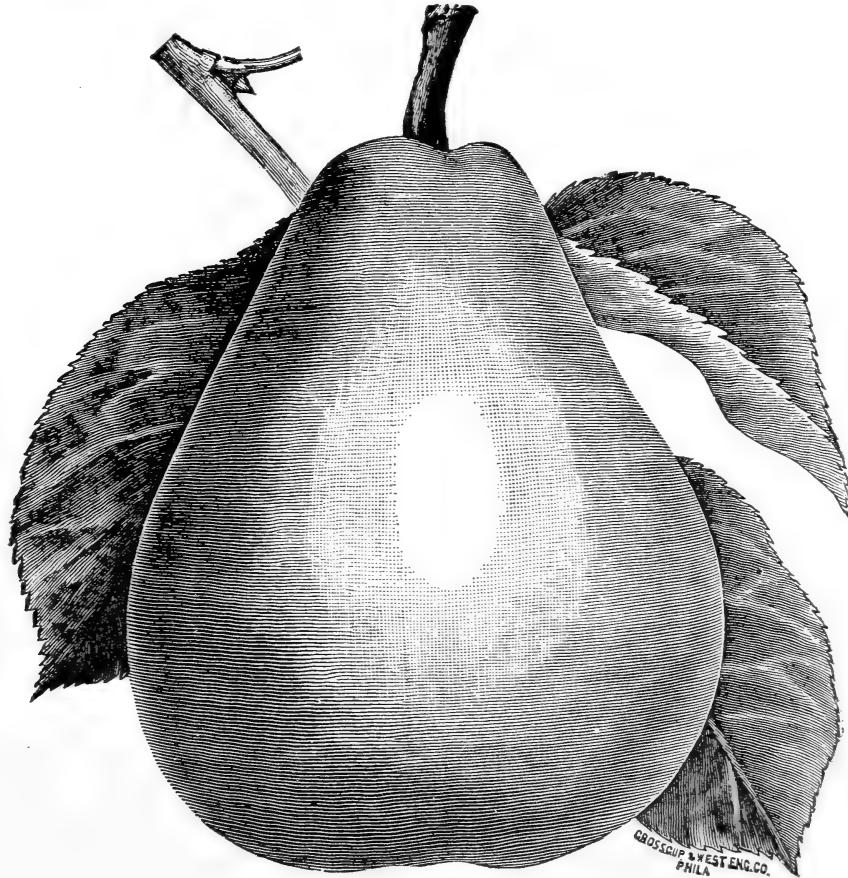
Baron de Mello (T).—Medium; bronze-yellow; juicy, melting, sweet, delicious. A fine fruit and a good, productive tree. September, October. From France.

Bezi de la Motte (T).—Another valuable French variety of medium size; yellow; with sprightly aromatic flavor of best quality. Tree densely branched, hardy and very productive. September.

Birkett (T).—Medium; greenish-yellow, covered with thin russet. An Illinois variety of great hardiness in tree. A good bearer after attaining some age. Fruit medium; flavor sprightly vinous-acid. An excellent cooking and canning fruit. September, October.

Clairgeau (T).—Large; bright yellow, with a brilliant carmine cheek, very beautiful. Quality good to best. One of the most valuable market sorts. October, November.

Columbia [Bartlett-Seckel] (T).—Originated with Jacob Moore of New York, and is a genuine cross between the Bartlett and Seckel; larger than Seckel, but not so large as Bartlett, combining the best qualities of both parents; of high color, being bright yellow, with a reddish-brown cheek; flesh melting, buttery, fine grained, juicy, rich; without the musky flavor of Bartlett and equal to any pear known. September. Tree vigorous and productive.



COLUMBIA.

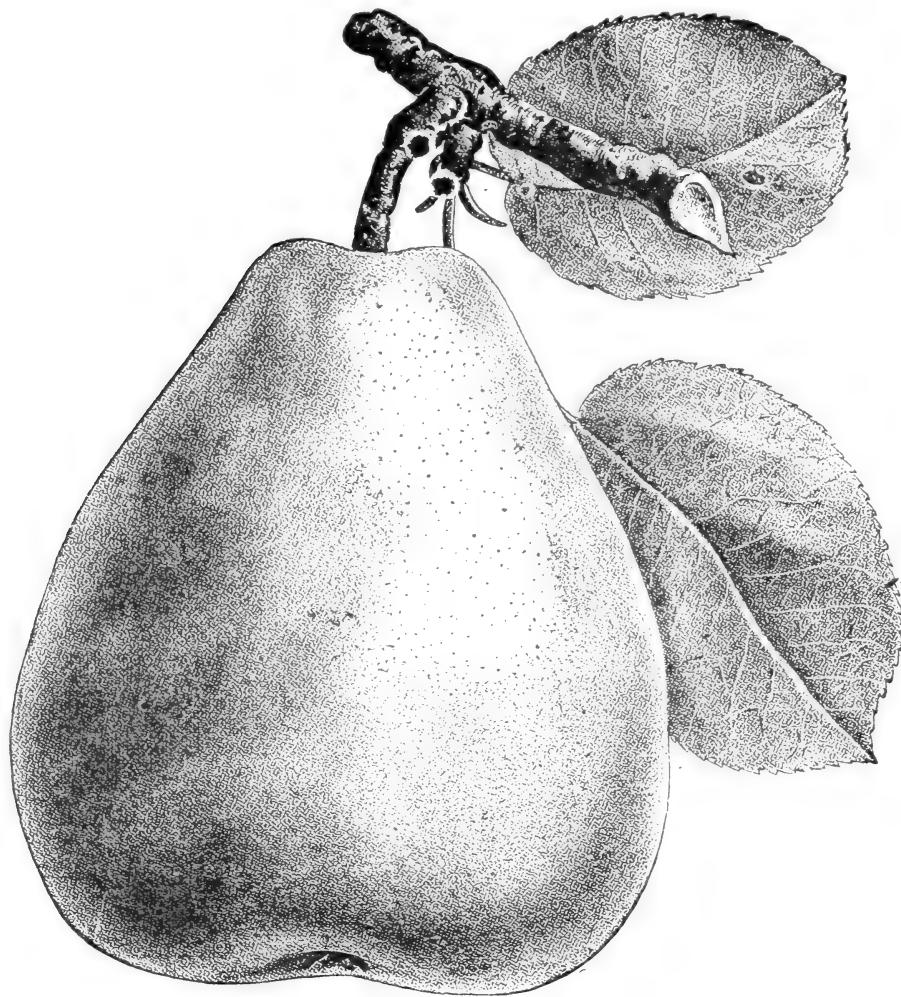
Du Pont (T).—Origin Uncertain. A tree planted by Dr. Pennington, Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1839, still lives and bears good crops. Fruit large, pyriform; greenish-yellow.

with some russet; flesh melting, juicy and of good quality. October. Hardy and free from blight. Worthy of extensive planting. Trees, \$1.00 each.

Durand.—A valuable new pear from Winnebago Co., Ill. An upright, very rapid growing, hardy tree, thickly studded with horizontal spurs that soon develop an abundance of fruit buds. An early and very prolific bearer. Fruit full medium to large size, greenish-yellow, bronzed; flesh buttery, melting, juicy, pleasant sub-acid; good. September, October.

Flemish Beauty.—Large; grayish-yellow, with a reddish-brown cheek, a beautiful fruit; juicy, melting, saccharine, rich and fine. Tree hardy and a profuse bearer. September, October.

Kieffer (T).—Large; rich golden yellow, generally blushed with a fine bright red cheek; flesh rather coarse, but juicy and rich, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree vigorous and an early and wonderful yielder. October to December. A good dessert fruit, and one of the very best for canning and preserving. Should be grown top-worked north.



LINCOLN.

Lincoln (T).—The original seedling tree of this splendid variety stands near the city of Lincoln, Ill., is over 60 years old, 40 feet high and the trunk measures nearly 6 feet in circumference. The tree has never shown any blight, nor has it ever been hurt by

cold. It is an annual and often very heavy bearer, having in one season produced 50 bushels of choice, marketable fruit, which sold for \$2.50 per bushel, making \$125.00 for that one crop. Fruit large, golden-yellow, with minute grayish dots; very juicy, sprightly aromatic and of very pleasant flavor. August, September. This is one of the greatest acquisitions ever introduced to planters in the North and West. Top-grafted trees, first-class, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$5.00 for 6, \$9.00 per dozen. Order early; stock is limited, and you cannot afford to be without this fine pear.

Rutter (T).—A fine, hardy, vigorous, productive tree; fruit above medium, greenish-yellow, juicy, melting, of spicy-vinous flavor; a good pear. October, November.

Vermont Beauty (T).—From northern Vermont. An early, abundant bearer and one of the hardiest trees. Fruit medium size, roundish; golden-yellow, nearly covered with bright carmine; very beautiful. Flesh juicy, melting, sprightly, rich, vinous-sweet; best quality. One of the most desirable of recent introductions. Dr. Hoskins says: "It is the most piquant in flavor of any pear known." October.

Washington (T).—A good, hardy, productive tree; fruit bright yellow; its surface sprinkled with small carmine dots; a most beautiful, medium-sized pear of best quality. September, October.

WINTER PEARS.

Josephine [Josephine de Malines] (T).—A new French pear of recent introduction. Tree a strong, spreading, irregular grower. Fruit of full medium size, roundish shape, greenish-yellow color; juicy, melting, spicy-vinous flavor of good quality. Dec. to Feb.

Henry.—Grown from French pear seed in South Illinois in 1871. The long desired winter variety; hardy, vigorous, not inclined to blight; large size, fine quality, long keeper, lasting into February with no more care than required for Ben Davis apple. Prolific, annual bearer; color rich yellow. Resembles Bartlett in shape, size and flavor. Has received first premium for best new pear from State Horticultural and South Illinois Horticultural societies. The best pear specialists of Illinois unite in recommending it as superior to any other winter pear in size, quality and color. December to February. Trees \$1.00 each; \$5.00 for six.

Lawrence (T).—Rather large; yellow with brown dots; melting, pleasant aromatic. November, December.

President Drouard (T).—Large, roundish-obovate; russety-yellow; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, with a delicate perfume; very good. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. A valuable late winter variety. January to April.

Price of standard pear trees (except where otherwise noted): Top-grafted, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen. Root-grafted or budded, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. I do not grow dwarfs.

PLUMS.

De Soto.—A fine, large native plum from De Soto, Wis. of attractive appearance, being of a fine yellow color, nearly overspread with bright red. Flavor, rich, sweet; one of the best in quality. Tree hardy and an early and very abundant bearer. Latter part of August and early September.



Forest Garden.—From Council Bluffs, Iowa. Large; purplish-crimson with bloom; juicy, sweet and rich. An early, profuse and regular bearer. August; earlier than the De Soto.

Hawkye.—From Iowa. Fruit large; purplish-red; sweet and of good quality. September. Tree vigorous and productive.

Pottawattamie.—Also from Iowa. A medium-sized, oval plum of light red color and good quality. Tree an early and immense bearer. August.

Wolf.—Another fine Iowa plum of large size, purplish-red color, sweet and of good quality. August.

Weaver.—From Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Full medium; bright red, a perfect free-stone; fine every way; tree vigorous and very productive; one of the best. Early September.

Price of trees—5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

CHERRIES.

There are few if any other fruits in such great demand compared with the supply as cherries. The trees should be set 16 to 18 ft. apart and the ground between them kept thoroughly cultivated; for several years after the orchard is set a crop of some other kind can be cultivated between the trees, but cultivation should be shallow. The trees should receive but little pruning; shape them so that no forks are allowed in the central part of the tree, and twigs growing towards the center should be removed. Allow the trees to branch 2 or 3 feet from the ground and do not remove large limbs. After trees have borne a large crop or two keep up the fertility of the soil by spreading well rotted manure over the surface.

Dye House.—A valuable early variety; ripens a week before Early Richmond, which it resembles.

Early Richmond.—The most popular early cherry: fruit medium size, bright red, fine, sprightly, acid flavor. Tree a good grower, an early and abundant bearer.

Montmorency.—This variety is as hardy as Early Richmond; ripens from 10 days to 2 weeks later; is larger and by far the finest flavored cherry, adapted to this climate, for eating out of hand, for canning and any purpose for which the cherry is used.

Price, 50 cents each: \$4.80 per dozen; \$8.75 for 25; \$30.00 per 100.



SMALL FRUITS.

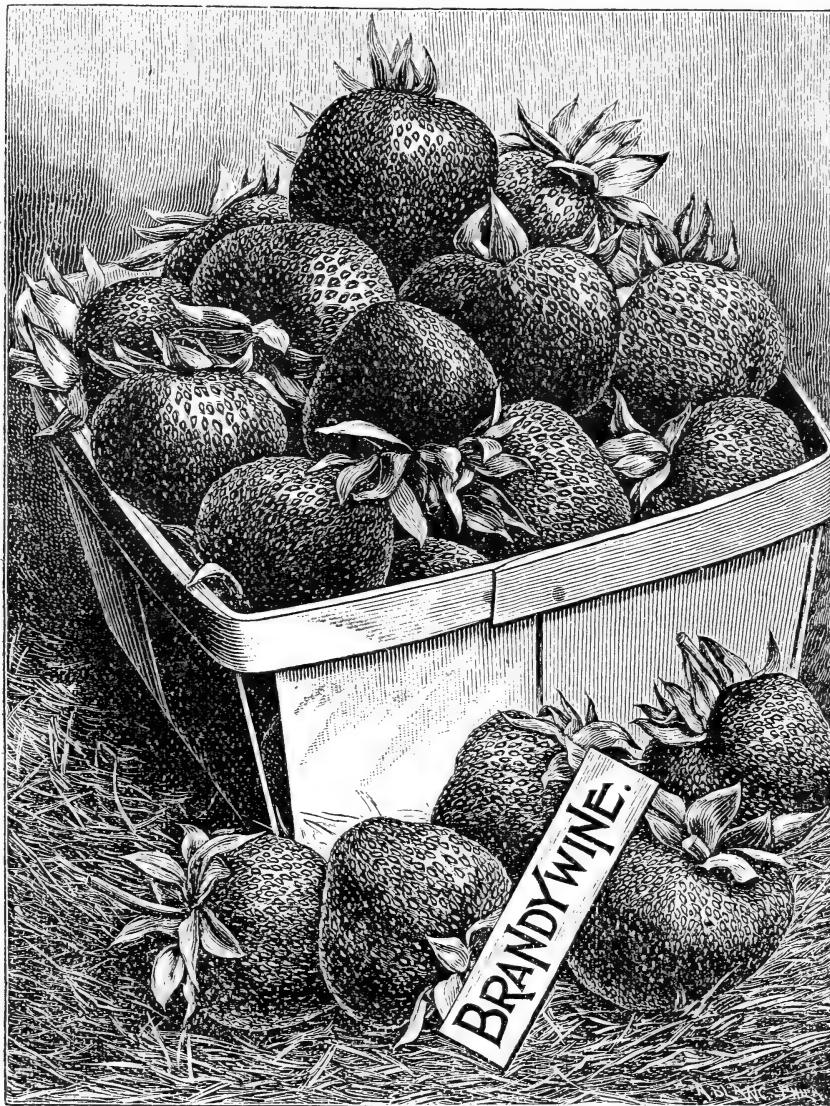
STRAWBERRIES.

Our land is especially suited to the development of strawberry plants, producing extra large crowns and roots, and weigh from two to three times as much as many sent out by other growers; they should not be compared with those cheap ones grown on sand banks. Our plants are all taken from plant beds, set in 1897, especially for that purpose. They will be carefully dug, roots straightened, and tied in bunches of 25 and packed in such a way as to reach their destination in safety.

PERFECT BLOOMING VARIETIES.

 These varieties all have perfect or staminate blossoms, and will produce good crops of fruit whether planted alone or near others. Imperfect blooming plants will not produce fruit unless a perfect blooming variety is near them.

GARDNER.—This grand variety is from Northern Iowa—Mitchell county. The plant is a giant in size and vigor, growing 16 to 18 inches in height. The foliage is perfect, and beds of this variety, owing to the large, healthy, bright green leaves and great vigor, present a more beautiful appearance than any other variety on our grounds. The blossoms are perfect, making it a splendid variety to fertilize those with imperfect blossoms. The fruit ripens early and is large, of fine, rich flavor, resembling the wild strawberry, and is a good shipper. Few varieties are more productive, and owing to its great vigor will withstand extremes of heat and drouth better than most varieties. Fruit stems large and strong, holding the fruit up well from the ground. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per \$100; \$7.00 per 1000.



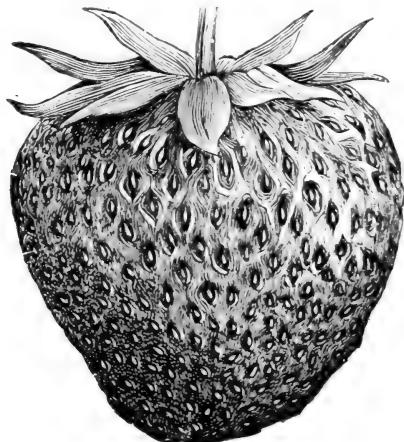
BRANDYWINE.—This grand berry, after having been thoroughly tested in many parts of the United States and Canada, receives the most unstinted praise. The plant is all that could be desired, being remarkably vigorous, of large size, and as hardy and healthy as any ever sent out; blossoms perfect. It produces an abundance of berries of very large size, nearly always of regular conical form; color bright, glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which, with its firmness, will enable it to bear carrying to a distant market. Its great productiveness, very large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality make it a desirable variety for any purpose. Season medium to late.

The *Rural New Yorker*, after testing it thoroughly at its experiment station, says: "Brandywine, of immense size and fine quality, quite firm and shapely for so large a berry. Foliage is of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald or blemish. Heavy peduncles. Average size is as large as any ever raised, and shape is more uniformly

good than that of any other of largest varieties. In general it is heart shape, often broadly so without a neck. Medium red, flesh red, firm and solid for so large a berry—none more so. Quality fully as good as Sharpless, and better than Bubach. Vines exceedingly prolific. Best berry in our collection of this season up to date. Brandywine continues a long time in fruit and is of superior shape, quality and size for so large a berry. Foliage perfect."

M. Crawford says of it: "I do not know of any fault, nor do I know of any other sort yet offered that possesses all the desirable qualities in such great perfection."

Price, 35 cents per dozen; 50 cents for 25; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.



SPLENDID.

and seems to succeed everywhere." Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1000.

Dayton.—Is of large size, blossoms and ripens with Warfield. The blossoms are very large, strong and abundantly supplied with pollen. The plant is large, strong and vigorous, with large, bright, healthy foliage, free from rust and disease. It is of handsome appearance and of extra good flavor. The shape is uniform and symmetrical. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Beder Wood.—An early staminate variety of great merit, producing large crops of good sized fruit of excellent quality, round, smooth, regular in shape, bright scarlet in color, and is considered one of the best staminate varieties. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Snowball.—The plant is a vigorous grower and very productive, of the same general habit as the Warfield and makes a good pollinator for that variety. The fruit is slightly elongated, with neck, extremely firm; of good uniform size, and a bright, even color. Price 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1000.

Clyde.—Highly praised by its introducers; said to be very large and possessing all the good qualities of an up to date variety; has not fruited with us. Price, 35 cents per dozen; 50 cents for 25; \$1.50 per 100.

IMPERFECT BLOOMING VARIETIES.

The following varieties have pistillate or imperfect blossoms, with very little and usually no pollen, and will not produce fruit unless they are fertilized with pollen from perfect blooming varieties. For best results set every third row with staminate or perfect blooming plants. When the following varieties are properly fertilized they are more productive than most perfect blooming varieties.

Warfield.—Its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. It brings a high price in market, and for canning is unsurpassed, retaining its form and dark red color better than any other variety. The plant is remarkably healthy and a very vigorous grower. It is now probably grown more extensively than any other variety throughout the country. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 30 cents for 25; 80 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Bisel.—The berry is large, luscious and firm; color a deep, glossy red with large calyx; ripens early and continues till late; very productive; uniform in size and shape. The plant is a healthy, vigorous grower, with long, matted roots, enabling it to withstand heat and drouth. One of the best for family use or market. Price 25 cents per dozen; 30 cents for 25; 80 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Haverland.—This is one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. The fruit is medium to large, long and rather light red, moderately firm, of good quality and ripens all over. This is one of the best table berries. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Greenville.—A strong, vigorous plant, free from rust and a good yielder; fruit medium to large, glossy red and of medium texture. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Arrow.—Originated at Monemonce, Wis. A seedling of Haverland, which it resembles in form but is a brighter color and firmer; very productive and a healthy, vigorous plant. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Epping.—Its foliage is large, healthy and free from spot or rust. It roots very deeply and stands drouth remarkably well and brings its berries to the highest perfection. Its fruit is large and regular, bright red, rich flavor and firm. It has a long season, being early to ripen and continuing to the last. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 35 cents for 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Weston.—Resembles Greenville in many ways, but is a better shipper. Very productive; ripens late. Price, 25 cents per doz.; 35 cts. per 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

I will furnish 100 plants of different varieties at 100 rates, provided not less than 25 of any variety are ordered; 500 plants at 1000 rates provided not less than 100 of any variety are ordered, and 1000 at 1000 rates provided not less than 25 of any variety are ordered.

Special prices quoted on lots of 2000 and more. State how many of each variety you want.

Strawberry Plants by Mail. I send strawberries free by mail, postpaid at dozen rates. If wanted by mail in larger quantities, please add 8 cents for 25, 15 cents for 50, or 25 cents for 100.

Our Experimental Grounds contain 70 varieties of strawberries, mostly new ones. Careful tests will be made and a complete record kept.

RASPBERRIES.

MONEY IN RASPBERRIES. An acre of raspberries can be grown at less expense than an equal area of any other fruit, and sells at a higher price per quart than any other small fruit. The first year, potatoes, cabbage or some other crop can be grown between the rows, which will pay for all the labor required in setting the plants and cultivating them the first year, besides the rent of the land, so at the close of the first year you are only out the price of the plants. The second year your bushes should produce enough to pay the cost of the plants and all the expenses of rent, cultivation, pruning, picking, boxes, cases, hauling to market and commission and leave a balance for you of \$50 clear cash, and the plantation in good shape to yield a net annual profit of \$100 per acre for 5 to 7 years more. What is more profitable for the amount of money invested? How does this compare with oats and corn?

I shall be pleased to correspond with any one wishing to set raspberries or any other fruit as an investment, and will give all the information necessary in regard to varieties, soil, setting, cultivation and pruning, which space in this catalogue will not allow.

TAKE NOTICE.—Pinch off the ends of canes of black varieties and of Columbian when they get about two feet high, which will cause them to branch, enabling them to yield from one-fourth to one-half more fruit, and thus pinched back they will not need staking. Cut back these branches the following spring, just after growth has begun, leaving them from one and one-half to two feet in length. Plant Loudon, Turner, Cuthbert and Golden Queen two to three ft. apart in rows six ft. apart; Columbian four by eight feet, and other varieties two and one-half by seven feet. For garden culture rows of all varieties except Columbian may be planted six feet apart.

RED RASPBERRIES.

A GIANT AMONG RASPBERRIES.

COLUMBIAN.—This remarkable variety was introduced in spring of 1895. It is decidedly the most rampant growing and most productive of all raspberries. Plants that were set on our grounds about the middle of May, 1895, and pinched back when canes were about one foot high produced 20 to 30 large, heavy branches each, some of the bushes measuring over eight feet across before October 1. These bushes wintered per-



fectly, without any protection whatever, and produced a large crop of excellent fruit during the summer of 1896. The berries of the Columbian are very large, dark purplish red, similar to Shaffer in color, but sweeter and of superior flavor, firmer and cling tighter to the bushes. For canning, the fruit is unsurpassed. It seems to succeed in all soils, having done fully as well for other growers in different parts of the country. It was fully tested at its home at Oneida, N. Y., also in other parts of the country at experiment stations and by fruit growers before it was placed upon the market, and no other raspberry ever had such a record as this. The Columbian was awarded THREE FIRST PRIZES in New York State where it originated: FIRST PRIZE FOR BEST BERRY FOR CANNING; FIRST PRIZE FOR BEST BERRY FOR EVAPORATING, both by New York State Fair, and FIRST PRIZE by Western New York Fair.

The bushes on our grounds are very large, some of the canes measuring 14 feet long at this writing. The past season they produced a heavy crop of very fine fruit, fully confirming the statements previously made in regard to them. Our customers who purchased plants one and two years ago are enthusiastic in regard to the Columbian. It is,

we believe, to-day without an equal as a profitable variety. Large fields of it will be planted the coming spring, as the plants are now sufficiently plentiful and the price within the reach of all.

Coe and the Columbian.

Mr. J. R. Coe, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., treasurer of Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, who visited the grounds of the originator, J. T. Thompson, of Oneida, N. Y., in the summer of 1894, says of it in the *Wisconsin Horticulturist* of December, 1896: "I stood beside the bush and reached as high as I could, but could not reach the top berries by more than a foot, and the new canes were at least three feet higher than I could reach. I then went from the garden to the field. The first field visited had been allowed to grow without pinching back and the canes stood about ten feet high and every bush seemed to be a perfect mass of fruit. From there I went into a field of fifteen acres, where the canes had been cut back to seven feet, and it was a sight worth going a long distance to see. The fruit is quite dark in color, resembling the Shaffer in this respect, but with smaller seeds, and is much more firm than that variety. Its color would seem to be somewhat against it for market, but on the fruit stands of the town where it originated it was outselling anything they had in competition with it. We fruited it last year and certainly never saw so good a crop on one year plants of any kind, and that, too, after one of the hardest winters I have ever known on all cane fruits. They received no winter protection whatever and still came through in fairly good condition, much better than either Gregg, Palmer or Shaffer in the same field."

From the Ex-President of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

MANTENO, Ill., Jan. 2, 1897.

Dear Sir: The Columbian raspberry is one of great promise, of unusual size and vigor, often growing to the height of 10 feet, and with proper training one hill or bush may be made to bear a bushel of fruit in one season. The fruit is sweet and very fine for canning, and no garden is complete without at least a half dozen plants.

O. W. BARNARD.

From a Cherry Valley Fruit Grower.

CHERRY VALLEY, Ill., Dec. 28, 1896.

Dear Sir: I have 103 Columbian raspberry plants that have fruited two years. They have come through the winter in better condition, made a stronger growth of wood, produced the largest berries and more of them than any of the nine varieties growing on my place. So far they surpass anything I ever grew. I am delighted with them.

Yours truly, S. E. HALL.

From the Rural New Yorker, March 14, 1896.

THE COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY AT HOME.

The original bush is still growing on Mr. Thompson's place. It is an immense affair—more like a tree than a bush. The berries had not been picked, but had been permitted to dry on the bush in order to show how tenaciously they hang on. This is one point claimed for the Columbian—that it sticks to the bush closer and longer than the Shaffer, and here were these berries dried to the canes in evidence of it. The value of the habit was quite evident when we came to the field and saw the dead ripe fruit still clinging to the bushes. A light blow would have knocked Shaffers of equal ripeness off into the dirt, but the Columbians hung on for dear life. The Columbian is generally compared with the Shaffer because the two berries are much alike in several particulars. The Columbian appears to possess all the good qualities of the Shaffer, and, in addition, to be somewhat firmer in texture, to hang closer to the stem, and to be later in ripening. It is of a little higher flavor and gives a heavier growth.

Mr. Thompson had sold over 20,000 quarts of berries at the time of my visit. He did not make personal shipments to commission merchants in New York and other cities, but went to a fruit dealer in Oneida and made arrangements with him to handle the entire crop of Columbians at a fixed price per quart. All he does is to deliver the berries, and the dealer attends to all details of shipping and selling. This dealer told me that the Columbians had been in great demand. At first people objected to them on account

of their color; but after fairly testing them, especially for canning, they always wanted more. He said that he had not lost a quart through failure to "stand up" properly, neither had there been any complaints about those shipped in crates. He claimed that he could have sold three times as many if he could have secured them.

At the Oneida Community, I examined many cans of the Shaffers and Columbians for comparison. The contrast was quite remarkable. The Shaffers were, for the most part, crumbly or broken, while the Columbians were firm and solid. There was also a slight difference in color and flavor, both in favor of the Columbian. The superintendent of the canning factory promptly said that the Columbian is the best canning berry he had ever seen.—Herbert W. Collingwood, Managing Editor.

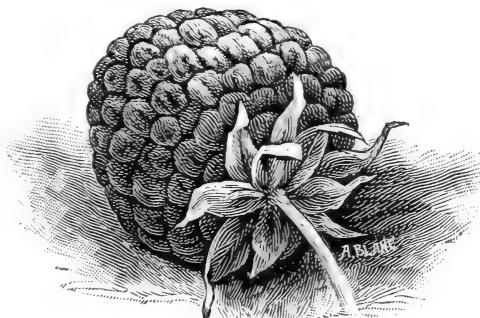
Originator's Description.

It is described by J. T. Thompson, the originator, as follows: "It is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg blackcap raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. The following points show the superiority of the Columbian over all other berries now grown: 1. It is a most vigorous grower, canes ten to sixteen feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody; color light green, changing to bright red in autumn. 2. Its foliage is very handsome and healthy, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts. 3. Its roots are large and spreading and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drought successfully. 4. It propagates readily from the tips, and never suckers from the roots. 5. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without harm. 6. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; shape somewhat conical; color dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. 7. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other for the following reasons: It holds its form better; is of a more beautiful color; is sweeter and richer in flavor; shrinks less in processing. 8. It makes a fine evaporated berry, retaining color, form and flavor in a most remarkable degree, and selling for fully one-third more than other berries. 9. Its fruiting season is very uniform, extending from July 12 to Aug. 15, and maintains its high quality to the last. 10. It is wonderfully prolific, yielding over 8,000 quarts to the acre; 3,500 bushes produced on an average of 5 quarts each, or 17,500 quarts."

Price of strong plants from our own growing, \$1.00 per dozen; \$1.75 for 25; \$3.00 for 50; \$5.00 for 100; \$9.00 for 200; \$18.00 for 500; \$30.00 for 1000.

LOUDON.—This valuable variety was introduced in the spring of 1895. It originated with Mr. F. W. Loudon, of Janesville, Wis. On July 9, 1895, I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Loudon's grounds. I never saw such a sight of red raspberries before—bushes loaded from the ground up with large, luscious, firm, bright red berries; canes vigorous, healthy, of dwarf habit and free from thorns; fruit larger, firmer and better flavored than Cuthbert. On account of its size, attractive appearance and fine quality it will sell at sight in any market. Give it good soil and thorough culture and you will be richly rewarded. On my grounds it fruited last year for the first time and I was very much pleased with it. The fruit, which was large, firm, of fine quality and more attractive in appearance than any other variety, began ripening early and continued after Cuthberts were all gone. The Cuthbert diminished in size very much after the first three or four pickings, but at the last pickings of Loudon the fruit was almost as large as at the first. The color is bright red, slightly darker than Cuthbert, and the bushes are very hardy. I know of no other suckering red variety of as much value.

"We, the undersigned, as committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and of Minnesota State Horticultural Society, certify that we have this 12th day of July, 1895, visited and carefully examined the raspberry plantations upon the grounds of F.



LOUDON.

W. Loudon, Janesville, Wis., and freely certify that the new seedling variety originated by him in the year 1880, and bearing his name, is the most promising sucker variety of red raspberry that we have seen for productiveness, size, quality, flavor, firmness of fruit and hardness, vigor and health of plant. John S. Harris, pomologist, LaCrescent, Minn.; Chas. W. Sampson, fruit grower, Minnesota; L. G. Kellogg, president Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Ripon, Wis.; A. J. Phillips, secretary Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, West Salem, Wis.; R. J. Coe, treasurer Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Geo. J. Kellogg, fruit grower, Janesville, Wis.; D. C. Converse, fruit grower, Ft. Atkinson, Wis."

Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$1.75 per 25; \$6.00 per 100. Write for prices per 1000.

Shaffer's Colossal.—This variety, though too soft for market, except a moderate amount in a near by market, still has its value as it is a splendid berry for home use, being very large, of a purplish red color, very juicy and rich; makes almost as good short-cake as strawberries, and considered by most people to possess the finest flavor for eating fresh from the bushes. It is a heavy yielder on young, vigorous bushes. The faults of this variety are overcome in the Columbian. Price, 75 cents per dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Cuthbert.—For a number of years this has been the leading late red variety, both for home use and market, and has contributed more toward the development of red raspberry culture in this country than any other one variety. The canes are of strong, vigorous growth, healthy and free from disease and insects; not as hardy as we would like, but usually produces a good crop of large, bright crimson berries of good flavor. Price, 50 cents per dozen: 75 cents for 25; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Turner.—Red. This variety is valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality. It is of medium size and of fine red color. Price, 50 cents per dozen; 75 cents for 25; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Golden Queen.—Beautiful, translucent, amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of strong growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert; very productive, ripening in mid-season. Price, 50 cents per dozen; 60 cents for 25; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

CONRATH.—This variety originated in Michigan a few years ago, where it is now grown in large fields. It fruited for us the past season and has already been widely distributed in other states, and so far as I can learn, wherever it has been tested it has given great satisfaction. The fruit ripens early, nearly as early as Palmer; the berry is of the Gregg type, being large, firm, of superior quality and very attractive, free from the woolly appearance of that variety; it parts from the stem readily and can be gathered very easily and rapidly without crushing. The bush is very vigorous, healthy and hardy; branches more freely than Gregg, and is one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. It is a thoroughly good variety for home use or market. Price 75 cents per dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

KANSAS.—For a good second early blackcap there is nothing better than this. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is as large as the Gregg, with much less bloom, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong, healthy growth, hardy and prolific, with tough, healthy and clean foliage. Its season is about second early—later than Palmer, but much earlier than Gregg. By reason of its greater hardiness, less bloom and ripening earlier, it is a great improvement upon Gregg. We have fruited it here six seasons and heartily recommend it to those wishing to plant either in large or small quantities. Price, 75 cents per dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

OLDER.—The first thing noticeable about this excellent blackcap is the fact that it is entirely distinct from any other variety, and differs in cane, foliage and fruit. The Older is a medium early berry, ripening the bulk of its crop before Gregg begins. The berries are large, approaching very nearly to Gregg in size, but are destitute of bloom and present a shining, jet-black appearance. The seeds are smaller than in other varieties. The quality is sweet and rich. This is very hardy and valuable in sections subject to extremes of cold and drouth. While a very good berry for house use it is rather soft for market. Price, 50 cents per dozen; 75 cents for 25; \$2.50 per 100; \$16.00 per 1000.

Palmer.—This is the most profitable of the very early blackcaps, because it is very productive and ripens its whole crop in a short time, thus securing the highest market prices. It is a luxuriant grower, healthy and very hardy. The berries are of good quality, good size and good color. If you want the best extra early, plant Palmer. Price, 50 cents per dozen; 75 cents for 25; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Ohio.—This variety we have grown a number of years. It is a strong grower, making a large bush; season of ripening lasts from three to four weeks; the fruit is of medium size, very sweet and one of the best flavored black varieties. On account of its long period of ripening and fine quality it is a valuable variety to grow for family use. Price, 50 cents per dozen; 75 cents for 25; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Gregg.—Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom; firm, meaty and of good flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results. This is the best late variety; ripens its entire crop in a few days. Price, 50 cents per dozen; 75 cents for 25; \$2.50 per 100.

If Wanted by Mail. If raspberries are to go by mail, add 15 cents for 25; 60 cents per 100. They will be mailed free at dozen rates.

BLACKBERRIES.

We catalogue but one variety (the Briton), as it has so far proven far superior to any other variety for planting in the northwest. Set the bushes 3 by 7 feet apart in a rich, moist soil, sufficiently drained to prevent water from standing about the roots; cultivate shallow but frequently. Keep all suckers removed between the bushes in the row. Manure every year or two to keep up the fertility. If grown only for family use after the first year the ground may be cultivated once early in the spring when the soil works mellow but is moist. Then cover the entire surface of the ground heavy with some mulch to keep it moist. The fruit of the blackberry contains a large per cent. of water which must be furnished through the roots. Where winter protection is necessary it can be readily done for \$10 per acre. I will give full information on request.

BRITON.—Ancient Briton.—(See cut on last page of cover.) This is by far the most valuable variety yet placed upon the market. The fruit is of the very best quality, having the refreshing flavor of the best wild blackberries to a greater degree than any other; it is sweet, sprightly and melting; berries larger and longer than Snyder; far superior in quality, firmer, much more attractive in appearance and produced in the greatest abundance. It is firmer than any other good variety, does not need picking oftener than twice a week and has been shipped over 500 miles, arriving in good condition. In many parts of Wisconsin it is the only blackberry grown, having entirely superseded the Snyder and all others. From these places many carloads of the Briton are shipped annually to other states. On our grounds in 1895, notwithstanding the severe freeze of May 13, it produced nearly \$400 worth of fruit per acre, while the other varieties were almost a total failure in this locality and throughout the entire state. We now have over three acres of this variety planted for fruit and have picked from a single row containing 75 bushes, 50 quarts in one day. Visitors to our grounds are delighted with them, and all unite in saying they never saw such immense loads of fruit on any other variety anywhere, while those who buy the fruit are unanimous in saying "they are the finest, best and most delicious blackberries we ever bought." The season of ripening lasts from five to six weeks. It covers the entire time between raspberries and grapes. On the last page of cover we present a copy from a photograph of the fruit. You will readily form an idea of its great productiveness, and also see that it will abundantly pay for any extra amount of moisture and fertility that you can place within its reach.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 17, 1896.

Dear Sir: I have handled your Briton blackberries for several years. They gave the very best of satisfaction, selling at a higher price than any other blackberry. This variety is superior in all respects to the Snyder. I visited your fields of Briton during the summers of 1894 and 1895, and will say I never saw bushes of any other variety so loaded down with fruit. It is the most prolific blackberry I ever saw. I don't think too much can be said in its favor.

C. BRUBAKER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fruit.

From the President of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

RIPON, Wis., Dec. 27, 1896.

Dear Sir: In Wisconsin the Ancient Briton blackberry stands pre-eminently at the head of the blackberry list, not only as a commercial berry but it is also of superior quality and very productive, yielding as high as 250 bushels per acre. It is gaining in popularity and being disseminated east, west and south, and wherever tried it has proved that which is to be desired—a superior market as well as home berry.

Very truly yours, L. G. KELLOG.

Price of plants—strong No. 1, 75 cents per doz.; \$1.00 per 25; \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

CURRANTS.

This is one of the most healthful as well as one of the most profitable of small fruits. The bushes require but little pruning, and most of the expense consists in cultivating the soil; give a good supply of well rotted manure or unleached hard wood ashes, or both. Do not set too close; not closer than 4 by 7 feet.

POMONA.—Introduced in the spring of 1897, from Indiana, where it originated. I was fortunate enough to secure a few plants of this variety previous to its introduction, which fruited last year, and so well pleased am I with it that I wish to offer it to my customers. In flavor I consider it superior to any other variety and very attractive in appearance, larger than Victoria. I quote the following from the introducer's description.

"In one year (1894) the crop of fruit from 6½ acres of **Pomona** currants was sold at wholesale for over \$4076.00, or over \$627.00 per acre. In three consecutive years (1892, 1893 and 1894) the fruit from this same 6½ acres of **Pomona** currants was sold at wholesale for \$9000.00, making over \$1384.00 or over \$461.00 per acre per year. In 1892 the fruit from this 6½ acres of **Pomona** currants was sold for over \$3400.00, yet of the 83 rows making the 6½ acres, 19 rows were planted in 1887, 41 rows in 1889, and 23 rows in 1890, making the average time these had been planted less than 3 1-5 years, and the 60 rows first planted had borne a heavy crop in 1891. Eighteen years with but one failure, and that in 1895. A heavy crop again in 1896. Plants 18 years old produced this year more than two gallons each, and in 1894 these same plants produced 12 quarts each."

Price, 2 year, strong, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100. 1 year strong, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Victoria.—This is undoubtedly the most valuable of the standard varieties; bushes are strong, vigorous growers, with large healthy foliage which remains on the bushes long after the fruit is gathered, protecting the fruit from being scalded by the sun. It is very productive and the fruit is large in size, bright crimson in color and contains less acid than any of the older varieties. It ripens nearly as early as the earliest and hangs on the bushes in perfect condition for several weeks after ripening. Price, 2 year No. 1, \$1.25 per dozen; \$2.00 for 25; \$6.00 per 100.

Long Bunched Holland.—Nearly two (2) weeks later than Victoria; size very large but more tart; valuable for jelly. It makes a strong bush with large leaves and heavy roots, and is more productive than any variety in general cultivation. Two year, \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.50 for 25; \$8.00 per 100.

White Grape.—A fine table variety, sweeter than any of the red varieties, of good size and very productive. Extra strong two year, \$1.25 per dozen; \$2.00 for 25; \$7.00 per 100.

North Star.—New, very prolific, medium size. Two year, \$1.25 per dozen; \$2.00 for 25; \$7.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing.—This is the most valuable gooseberry grown in this country. A vigorous grower and free from mildew. The fruit is large, round, light green in color and of excellent flavor. Immensely productive. Many of our bushes produced over two quarts each the second year from setting. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

GRAPE VINES.

We have a larger stock of grape vines than usual, and those quoted below are all strong 2 year No. 1 vines.

Niagara.—Berry a little larger than Concord, of a greenish white color, turning to a light yellow in the sun; cluster very large, compact, showy. It is a vigorous grower and requires a dry situation and some winter protection to do its best. Price, 2 year No. 1, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$3.00 for 25; \$8.00 per 100.

Pocklington.—(See cut on page 17.) This is one of the best varieties in cultivation; of slower growth than Concord, but after vines reach their full size they are about as large as Concord; immensely productive. It has produced more on our grounds the past two years than any other variety. Vines very hardy and succeed where most white varieties fail. The fruit is very large, slightly flattened; flavor superior to any hardy white variety; clusters large, compact and very showy, selling at the highest price; color a beautiful light green with a golden tinge. Price, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$3.00 for 25; \$8.00 per 100.

Brighton.—Is early, a fine, vigorous grower, producing large clusters and the quality is sweet and excellent; color dark red. Price, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Moore's Early.—Ripens two weeks before Concord. Bunch compact, berry large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy; entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Its hardiness particularly adapts it to northern portions of the United States. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.40 per dozen; \$3.50 per 25; \$10.00 per 100.

Worden.—Hardy, vigorous, productive. Larger than Concord, the same color and about a week earlier; more juicy and of better quality. The leading grape in many localities. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 25; \$8.00 per 100.

Concord.—The most popular black grape in cultivation. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$2.00 per 25; \$6.00 per 100.

If grape vines are to go by mail, add 5 cents each, 40 cents per dozen, for postage.

EVERGREEN TREES.

There is nothing that can add more to the beauty and value of a farm, nor to the comfort and pleasure of farm life at so little expense, as long rows of evergreens along the borders, and a few well selected specimens about the lawn and buildings; and what a wonderful improvement in the landscape would result from a more general planting of these beautiful trees.

Arbor Vitæ, American.—The white cedar of our northern forests; one of the best for ornamental hedges and screens; also a desirable lawn and cemetery tree, its fine cedar-like foliage producing a very pleasing effect. 1 to 2 feet, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Balsam Fir.—One of the most beautiful trees of our northern forests; leaves flat, glossy dark green above, silvery beneath. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. 4 to 5 feet, 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Black Hills, Spruce.—A beautiful, densely branched native tree from the Black Hills; very desirable. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Norway Spruce.—The loftiest tree of European forests, and well adapted to our northern states. An elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit. One of the best evergreens for parks and lawns, for shelter belts, hedges and screens. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$24.00 per 100. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

White Pine.—A fine, stately, picturesque native tree, with long, delicate, silvery-green, needle-like foliage; of slender, open growth while young, but becoming much more dense and beautiful after attaining some age. The great pine lumber tree of our northern forests. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per doz.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees.

Birch, White.—A fine tree with silvery-white bark and slender branches. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Catalpa, Japan Hybrid.—A profusely flowering tree with large, luxuriant foliage; blooms over five weeks; its handsome white flowers, marked with purple and yellow, are borne in large panicles and have a pleasant, delicate fragrance. The large clusters of long pendulous seed pods, the large luxuriant foliage, and the stately, robust habit of growth makes the tree appear like a product of the tropics, yet it is entirely hardy here. Its timber, like all catalpa wood, is very durable. Will grow large enough for fence posts in 7 or 8 years. Trees 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100. 7 to 8 feet, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Cornus Florida.—A small sized tree with an abundance of pure white flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter in spring before the leaves appear. The handsome glossy foliage turns to dead red in autumn; a beautiful, hardy tree. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each.

Red Flowering Cornus is a sport of the preceding with bright crimson flowers; exceedingly pretty. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia Acuminata*).—A beautiful, symmetrical tree with large, smooth leaves; very fine. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents.

Elm, American White.—A noble native tree of large size, wide spreading top and graceful drooping branches. One of the best trees for park and street. 6 to 8 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Linden, American.—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—One of the most beautiful of our native forest trees, noted for its stately, compact form and handsome foliage; justly ranked among the very best both for lawn and avenue. 8 to 9 feet, 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Weeping Trees.

Birch, Cut Leaved.—The most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut foliage presents a combination of attractive characteristics not met with in any other tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Elm, Camperdown.—One of the best weeping trees. Its vigorous irregular branches overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves large, glossy dark green. Two year heads, \$1.00 each.

Linden, Silver Leaved.—An elegant, medium-sized tree of pyramidal form, with drooping branches. Foliage large and fine, heart-shaped, bright green above, silvery white beneath. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

Willow, Kilmarnock.—Top-grafted 6 to 7 feet high, it forms an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head; one of the finest weeping trees. Two year heads, 75 cents.

Willow, New American.—A fine, slender branched species; grafted 5 to 6 feet it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees. Two year heads, 75 cents.

Deciduous Shrubs.

Calycanthus, Golden Leaved Elder, Japan Quince, Purple Leaved Berry.—1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Syringa, Hydrangea Pan. Grandiflora, Spirea Van Houttei, Snowball, Wigela.—2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Altheas, Almonds, 2 to 3 feet, Prunus Pissardi, Purple Fringe, Tartarian Honeysuckle.—3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Climbing Shrubs.

Ampelopsis (American Ivy),, **Scarlet Trumpet** and **Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle**.—30 cents each: \$3.00 per dozen.

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe), **Clematis Coccinea** and **Paniculata**.—50 cents each.

Clematis Jackmanni, **Henryi** and other large, flowering sorts. Two year strong, \$1.00 each.

Hardy Border Plants.

Asclepias Tuberosa, **Digitalis** in variety, **Iris Germanica** in variety. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia Coerulea and **Chrysantha**; **Coreopsis Lanceolata**; **Delphinium Formosum**; **Funkia Alba**; **Anthemis Tinctoria** (Golden Marguerite); **Hemerocallis Kwanso** fl. pl. (Double Orange Lily); **Hollyhock**; **Iris Kaempferi**, a fine assortment; **Hardy Garden Pinks**; **Perennial Phlox**, choice collection; **Papaver Nudicaule** (Iceland Poppy); **Spirea Palmata**; **Paeonias**, a fine collection. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Roses

Strong, Two Year, Field Grown Plants.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Alfred Colomb.—Bright carmine-crimson, large, full and a fine globular form.

Anna de Diesbach.—Bright rose color, very large and showy.

Baron de Bonstetten.—Rich dark red, changing to deep velvety-maroon; highly perfumed.

Compte de Paris.—Brilliant red, shaded with bright crimson; large, full and fine.

Coquette des Alps.—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer; one of the best white roses.

Coquette des Blanches.—Pure white; of good size, perfect, of fine form and finish; one of the best of the white hybrids.

Crimson Queen.—Velvety crimson, shaded with fiery red in center and with maroon on outer petals.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

Eugene Furst.—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson; a first class rose every way.

Francois Levet.—Fresh clear rose color, bright and glistening; large and of fine form; a splendid rose.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large and globular; fine bloomer; unsurpassed in its rich coloring.

Gustave Piganeau.—Clear bright red, very rich and handsome; a robust grower and rich bloomer; fine.

Glorie de Lyonnaise.—This is the nearest approach to a yellow in this class; a pale shade of salmon-yellow, with deeper center, changing to creamy white.

Marshall P. Wilder.—Bright cherry red, shading to crimson; flowers very large; perfect and of good substance; a very free bloomer.

Mrs. J. H. Laing.—Color a soft, delicate pink with a satin tinge; very fragrant; very free blooming, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely till autumn.

Paul Neyron.—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter; color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty; one of the most profuse bloomers, often blooming without intermission from June till October.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark, rich velvety-crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large full flowers; one of the darkest roses in existence and very handsome.

Ulrich Bruner.—Cherry red, large and full, with exceedingly large, shell-shaped petals; a splendid variety.

Vick's Caprice.—Flowers large, ground color satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed white and carmine; it is beautiful in the bud form, showing the stripes and markings to great advantage; very desirable for cutting.

Strong, dormant Hybrid Perpetual Roses, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

CLIMBING.

Anna Maria.—Light Pink, changing to blush; blooms in large clusters.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, nearly white; very durable; blooms very profusely.

Prairie Queen.—Bright rosy red; large, compact, globular flower; blooms in clusters; one of the best.

Russell's Cottage.—Dark crimson, very double and full; strong grower.

Seven Sisters.—Crimson, changing through all shades to blush white.

The above climbing roses 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Crimson Rambler.—Wonderfully free flowering, intensely bright and vivid in its rich, glowing crimson coloring; flowers are produced in large, pyramidal trusses, often 30 to 40 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with its splendid bloom. For walls, pillars, porches, or any other place where a hardy climbing rose is wanted, nothing can be more desirable or beautiful. 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.

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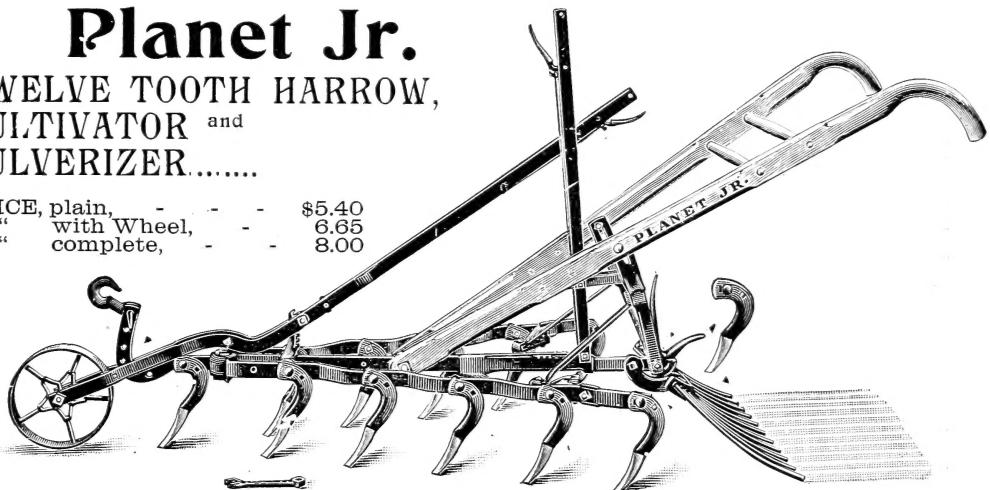
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